THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1126.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

Lately the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again. JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

May 2, 1803.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803,

Reſolved, that the Treaſurer pay to the ſeveral Shareholders, a dividend of ſix per cent. on each ſhare for the laſt ſix months.

Extracts from the minutes,

Robert Pollard, Cl'k.

Virginia.

At a ſuperior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Diſtrict, June 2nd, 1803.

Between

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-House, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz

Ship Alexander,	July	10, 1803.
Speedwell,		12.
Brig Fame,		20.
Ship Alexander,		14.
Hercules,		12.
Re-Union,		20.
Induſtry,		27.
Bellona,		6.
Sloop Little Jim,		4.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the fifth of Auguſt, will be ſold at Public auction, in the town of New-Canton, between two and three thouſand acres of

WOOD LAND,

LYING in Buckingham county, near James and Slate Rivers, about four miles above the ſeven Iſlands. This land was late the property of Col. Samuel Jordan, deceaſed, and was on a diviſion of his land, allotted to Dr. John Adams; it has been laid off into lots, from two to four hundred acres, and as it is preſumed purchaſers will wiſh to view it, in a few days, plats will be lodged with Mr. Stephen Guarrant, who lives joining it, and alſo with Benjamin Pollard of New-Canton, ſubject to the uſe of thoſe who may wiſh to view the land, and which will enable them to find any part of it from the information of thoſe who live adjoining. The terms of ſale will be one fourth in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, to be ſecured on the land or otherwiſe as may be agreed on; a title will be made the purchaſer when the firſt payment is made, and the balance ſecured

WILLIAM R. BERNARD,
For JOHN ADAMS.

July, 9th, 1803. tdſ.

CLARET

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21th, 1803.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1803.

All persons having claims

againſt the eſtate of William Harris, deceaſed, late of Charles City county, are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the adminiſtrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final ſettlement of the Decendent's Eſtate: All perſons indebted to the ſaid Wm. Harris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. This advertiſement will be plead in Bar againſt all claims that are not rendered by the time above menioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

STOLEN

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the night of the 22d April laſt, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has ſtriped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a ſtar in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleeteſt nags for a quarter of a mile in this ſtate; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very ſtrait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living in Eſſex county, or for ſuch information as ſhe be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Eſſex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtablish an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this preſent month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commiſſioners office in the City of Richmond held in the houſe on the croſs ſtreet leading to the Baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

THE Commonwealth of Virginia, to Joſeph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, greeting: We hereby warn you to appear before the Judges of our Diſtrict Court, at the Courthouſe at Hay Market, on the firſt day of the next term, to anſwer John Sutton, of a plea of treſpaſs on the caſe, damages forty thouſand dollars; or that, if you do not ſo appear, judgment will be rendered againſt you in the ſaid ſuit, now in our ſaid court depending and undetermined. Witneſs, John Lawſon, Clerk of our ſaid Court at Hay Market, the 9th day of July, 1803, in the 28th year of our foundation.

J. LAWSON.

The foregoing proclamation is iſſued in purſuance of the following Order of Court:

At a Superior Court, held at Dumfries the 2d day of June, 1803—

John Sutton, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Joſeph Mandeville, John Mandeville, and Beale Fowler, Defendants, *In Caſe*

THIS day came the plaintiff, by his attorney, and it appearing to the court that the *Pluries Capias* in this ſuit has been returned "Not found," on the motion of the ſaid plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered* that a proclamation do iſſue, warnig the defendants to appear on the firſt day of the next term, or that judgment will be rendered againſt them; *And it is further ordered*, That the ſaid proclamation be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive court days, at the door of the courthouſe of Fairfax county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

A Copy—Teſte,

J. LAWSON, C. D. C.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of EDWARD JACKSON, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Jackſon, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harriſon, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wedneſday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of Auguſt next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers preſented by His Majeſty's command, to both Houſes of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[Continued from Saturday's Gazette.]

No. XXXIX.

Downingſtreet, Feb. 18, 1803.

My Lord,

Your Excellency's diſpatch, of Feb. 21, has been received and laid before the king.

I have great ſatisfaction in communicating to you his majeſty's entire approbation of the able and judicious manner in which you appear to have executed the inſtructions which I gave to you in my diſpatch of the 9th inſtant.

The account you have given of your interview with the Firſt Conſul is in every reſpect important.

It is unnecessary for me to remark on the tone and temper in which the ſentiments of the Firſt Conſul appear to have been expreſſed, or to offer any obſervations in addition to thoſe ſo properly made by your excellency at the time, upon ſeveral topics which were brought forward by the Firſt Conſul in the courſe of your converſation; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with referring your excellency to my diſpatch to Mr. Merry, of Auguſt 28, 1802, in which the ſubject of the complaints of the French government, reſpecting the freedom of the preſs, the emigrants, &c. are particularly diſcuſſed. I cannot, however, avoid noticing, that nothing approaching to explanation or ſatisfaction is ſtated to have been thrown out by the Firſt Conſul, in anſwer to the juſt repreſentations and complaints of his majeſty, in conſequence of the unwarrantable inſinuations and charges contained in Colonel Sebaſtiani's report againſt his majeſty's government, the officer commanding his forces in Egypt, and his army in that quarter; but that on the other hand, the language of the Firſt Conſul has tended to ſtrengthen and confirm the ſuſpicions which that publication was peculiarly calculated to excite.

I ſhall now proceed to give you ſome farther inſtructions on the language which it may be proper for you to hold reſpecting the charge which has been advanced againſt his majeſty's government, of their unwillingneſs to fulfil the treaty of Amiens. The treaty of Amiens has been in a courſe of execution, on the part of his majeſty, in every article in which, according to the ſpirit of that treaty, it has been found capable of execution. There can be no doubt that Egypt is at this time completely evacuated. The delay which had ariſen in the evacuation of Alexandria, was owing to accidental circumſtances, the particulars of which were explained to you in my diſpatch of 30th November laſt; and I had every reaſon to believe, from the communication I had with General Andreoſſi on the ſubject, that the French government were perfectly ſatisfied with the explanation which he was authoriſed at that time to give them reſpecting it.

With regard to that article of the treaty which relates to Malta, the ſtipulations contained in it, owing to circumſtances which it was not in the power of his majeſty to controul, have not been found capable of execution. The refuſal of Ruſſia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the Maltese language ſhould be abolished; the ſilence of the court of Berlin with reſpect to the invitation that has been made to it, in conſequence of the treaty, to become a guarantying power; the abolition of the Spaniſh priories, in defiance of the treaty to which the king of Spain was a party; the declaration of the Portuguese government of their intention to sequeſt as the property of the Portuguese priory, as forming a part of the Spaniſh langu ge, unleſs the property of the Spaniſh priories is reſtored to them; the non-election of a grand maſter;—theſe circumſtances would have been ſufficient, without any other ſpecial grounds, to have warranted his majeſty in ſuſpending the evacuation of the iſland, until ſome new arrangement could be adjuſted for its ſecurity and independence. But when it is conſidered how great the dominion, power, and influence of France have of late been extended, his majeſty muſt feel that he has an incontestible right, conformably to the principles on which the treaty of peace was negociated and concluded, to demand additional ſecurities in any new arrangement which it might be neceſſary to make with a view of effecting real objects of that treaty. And theſe conſiderations, ſufficient as they might be in themſelves to juſtify the line of conduct which his majeſty had determined to adopt, have received additional force from the views which have been recently and unreſervedly manifeſted by the French government reſpecting the Turkiſh dominions, and the iſlands in the Adriatic (and which have been in a great degree admitted by the Firſt Conſul, in his interview with your excellency)—views which are directly repugnant, not only to the ſpirit, but to the letter of the treaty of Amiens.

From the poſtcript in your excellency's letter, it appears that a project was in contemplation, by which, according to the declaration of M. Talleyrand, the integrity of the Turkiſh territory would be ſecured ſo as to do away every cauſe of doubt or uneaſineſs, either with regard to Egypt or the Turkiſh dominions. His majeſty will conſider the communication of ſuch a project as indicating a diſpoſition on the part of the French government, to afford him explanation and ſatisfaction reſpecting ſome of the points which have the ſubject of his repreſentations. But after all that has paſſed his majeſty cannot conſent that his troops ſhould evacuate the iſland of Malta, until ſubſtantial ſecurity has been provided for thoſe objects, which under the preſent circumſtances, might be materially endangered by their removal. I am, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

His excellency Lord Whitworth, &c.

No. XL. is immaterial.

No. XLI.

Note from General Andreoſſi to Lord Hawkesbury, dated March 10, 1803.

The undersigned ambaſſador and miniſter plenipotentiary of the French Republic to his Britannic Majeſty, had received from the Firſt Conſul express orders to require from the Britiſh government ſome explanations reſpecting the protracted occupation of the iſland of Malta by the Engliſh troops. He had hoped that verbal communications would have been ſufficient to have produced ſatisfactory expoſitions, by preparing the way for the mutual conciliation of minds and intereſts, a conduct which has been preſcribed to him by his ardent zeal for the maintenance of harmony between the two countries, and of the peace of Europe, objects of the ſolicitude of the French government: But the undersigned thinks he can no longer delay complying with the inſtructions he had received, and he has therefore the honor of addreſſing the following obſervations to his excellency Lord Hawkesbury, which recal to recollection the ſpirit and the leading features of the verbal communications which he has previously made to him.

By the conditions of the fourth paragraph of the 10th article of the treaty of Amiens, the Engliſh troops were to evacuate the iſland of Malta and its depencies three months after the exchange of the ratifications.

Ten months have elapſed ſince the ratifications have been exchanged, and the Engliſh troops are ſtill at Malta.

The French troops on the contrary, who were to evacuate the Neapolitan and Papal States have not waited the expiration of the three months which were granted to them to withdraw, and have quitted Tarentum, the fortifications of which they had re-eſtabliſhed, and where they had collected 100 pieces of cannon.

What can be alledged in juſtification of the delay in evacuating Malta? Has not the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens provided for every thing? And the Neapolitan troops being arrived, under what pretext do thoſe of England ſtill remain there?

Is it becauſe all the powers enumerated in the 6th paragraph have not yet accepted the guaranty which is devolved upon them? But this is not a condition that relates to the evacuation of the iſland; and beſides, Auſtria has already ſent its act of guaranty: Ruſſia itſelf has made only a ſingle difficulty which is done away by the acceſſion of the Firſt Conſul to the modifications propoſed, unleſs indeed England itſelf throws obſtacles in the way, by refuſing to accede to the propoſals of Ruſſia, which after all could not affect the engagements of his Britannic majeſty, who, according to the express conditions of the treaty, is to evacuate the iſland of Malta within three months, placing it under the guard of the Neapolitans, who are to garriſon it, until the definitive arrangements of the order are ſettled.

It ſhould therefore ſeem impoſſible, and it would be without example in the hiſtory of nations, were his Britannic majeſty to refuſe to execute a fundamental article of the pacification, of the very one, which, in the drawing up of the pacification, was conſidered as the firſt and as requiring to be ſettled previouſly to every other point.

Indeed, the Firſt Conſul, who cordially relies on the intentions of his Britannic majeſty, and cannot ſuppoſe them to be leſs open and generous than thoſe with which he is animated, has hitherto been unwilling to attribute the delay of the evacuation of the iſland of Malta, to any other than to maritime circumſtances.

The undersigned is, therefore, charged to require explanations on this point, and he is perſuaded the Britiſh miniſtry will be the more anxious to furniſh ſuch as will be ſatisfactory, as they muſt be ſenſible how neceſſary they are for the maintenance of harmony, and how important they are for the honor of the two nations.

The undersigned avails himſelf of this opportunity to renew to Lord Hawkesbury the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) F. ANDREOSSI.

No. XLII.

Letter from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbuey, dated Paris, March 12.

Lord Whitworth had juſt been appriſed of the king's meſſage; his Lordſhip ſays—

"I found, however, on going to M. de Talleyrand, at two o'clock, that he was already informed of it. He was juſt ſetting out to communicate it to the Firſt Conſul, and appeared under conſiderable agitation. He returned with me to his cabinet, and though he told me he was preſſed for time, he ſuffered me to relate the circumſtances without interruption. I endeavored to make him ſenſible that this meaſure was merely precautionary, and not in the leaſt degree intended as a menace. I concluded my obſervations by repeating that it was merely a meaſure of ſelf-ſecurity, founded on the armaments which were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, remarking at the ſame time, that had not even theſe armaments as notorious as they were, the very circumſtance of the Firſt Conſul's determination to augment ſo conſiderably his army in time of peace, would have been a full and ſufficient motive for ſuch a meaſure of precaution.

"Made Talleyrand now informed me he was already acquainted with the buſineſs: that a meſſenger had that morning arrived, who had brought him a copy of the meſſage, which he communicated to me. I could draw from him no reply whatever to my obſervations. He

confined himself strictly to the assurance which he has repeatedly made that there was no foundation whatever for the alarm which was felt by his majesty's ministers; that the First Consul was pacific; that he had no thoughts whatever of attacking his majesty's dominions, unless forced to do so by a commencement of hostilities on our part; that he should always consider the *refusal to evacuate Malta as such a commencement of hostilities*; and that, as he had hitherto hesitated to do so, he was justified in adopting the measures which might eventually be necessary.—He disclaimed every idea of the armaments fitting out in the Dutch ports having any other destination than to the colonies; and concluded that for his part, he could not comprehended the motives which had necessitated a resort to such a measure on the part of his majesty's government.

"He then desired leave to go to the First Consul, promising that he would let me know the result when we met at dinner, at the Prussian minister's. He did not come there until nearly seven o'clock, and when we rose from dinner, he took me aside, and informed me, that although the First Consul had been highly irritated at the unjust suspicion which his majesty's government entertained, yet he would not allow himself to be so far mastered by his feelings, as to lose sight of the calamities which the present discussion might entail upon humanity. He dwelt much on this topic, and explained the measures to which he should be obliged to resort; he said that if England should finally determine on hostilities, he trusted to the support of the French nation in the cause of honour and of justice. It was in vain that I repeated that England did not wish for war; that peace was as necessary to us as to France; that all we desired, and all that we contended for, was security; that every thing proved to us that that security was threatened by the First Consuls views on Egypt; and that consequently our refusal to evacuate Malta, was become as much a necessary measure of precaution, as the defence of any part of his majesty's dominions."

Note verbal referred to in No. 42.

1. If his Britannic majesty in his message means to speak of Helvoetsluys, all the world knows that it was destined for America, and that it was on the point of sailing for its destination, but in consequence of his Majesty's Message, the embarkation and putting to sea are about to be countermanded.

2. If we do not receive satisfactory explanation respecting these armaments in England, and if they actually take place, it is natural that the First Consul should march 20,000 men into Holland,

3. These troops being once in the country, it is natural that an encampment should be formed on the frontiers of Hanover; and, and moreover, that additional bodies should join those troops which were already embarked for America, in order to form new embarkations, and to maintain an offensive and defensive position.

4. It is natural that the First Consul should order several camps to be formed at Calais, and on different points of the coasts.

5. It is likewise in the Nature of Things, that the First Consul, who was on the point of evacuting Switzerland, should be under the necessity of continuing a French army in that country.

6. It is also the natural consequence of all this, that the First Consul should send a fresh force into Italy, in order to occupy, in case of necessity, the position of Tarentum.

7. England arming, and arming with so much publicity, will compel France to put her armies on the War establishment; a step so important, as cannot fail to agitate all Europe.

The result of all these movements will be to irritate the two countries still more. France will have been compelled to take all these precautions, in consequence of the English armaments, and nevertheless, every means will be taken to excite the English nation by the assertion, that France meditates an invasion. The whole British population will be obliged to put themselves under arms, for their defence, and their export trade will, even before the war, be in a state of stagnation throughout the whole extent of the countries occupied by the French arms.

The experience of nations, and the course of events prove, that the distance between such a state of things and actual hostility, is unfortunately not remote.

As to the differences, of which mention is made in his Britannic Majesty's Message, we know not of any that we have with England; for it cannot be imagined, that a serious intention can have existed in England of eyading the execution of the Treaty of Amiens, under the protection of a military armament. Europe well knows that it is possible to attempt the dismemberment of France, but not to intimidate her.

No. XLIII.

Paris, March 14, 1803.

My Lord,

The Messenger Mason went on Saturday with dispatches of that date, and until yesterday, Sunday, I saw no one likely to give me any further information such as I could depend upon, as to the effect which his Majesty's Message had produced on the first Consul. At the court which was held at the Thuilleries upon that day, he accosted me evidently under very considerable agitation. He began by asking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received letters from your Lordship two days ago. He immediately said, and so you are determined to go to war? No! I replied, we are too sensible of the advantages of peace. Nous avons, said he, deja fait la guerre pendant quinze ans.—As he seemed to wait for an answer, I observed only, C'en est deja trop—Mais, said he, vous voulez la faire encore quinze anneers, et vous m'y forcez.—I told him, that was very far from his Majesty's intentions. He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were standing together at a little distance from me, and said to them, Les Anglois veulent la guerre, m'is'sils sont les premiers a tirer l'epee, je serai le dernier a la remettre. Ils ne respectent pas les Traites. Il faut dorenavant les couvrir de crepe noir.—He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and resumed the conversation, if such it can be called, by something personally civil to me. He began again—Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des meiures de precaution Je n'ai pas un seul vaisseau de ligne dans les ports de France; mais si vous voulez armer, j'armerai aussi; si vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai aussi. Vous pourrez peut etre ter lat France, mais jamais Pintimider. On ne vond foit, I, ni l'un ni l'autre. On vond roit vivre en bonne intelligence avecelle; Il sant donc respecter les Traites, replied he; Malheur a ceux qui ne respectent has les Traites; its en seront responsable a toute l'Europe—He was too much agitated to make it advisable for me to prolong the conversation; I therefore made no answer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the last phrase.

It is to be remarked, that all this passed enough to be overheard by two hundred people who were present, and I am persuaded that there was not a single person, who did not feel the extreme impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well as of decency on the occasion.

I propose taking the first opportunity of speaking to Mr. Talleyraud on this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

No. XLIV. is immaterial

No. XLV.—Note,

Undersigned, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has laid before the king the note of his excellency the French ambassador of the 10th instant.

In obeying the commands of his majesty, by returning an official answer to this note, the Undersigned feels it necessary for him to do little more than to repeat explanations which have been already given on more than one occasion by himself verbally to general Andreossi, and by Lord Whitworth to M. Talleyrand, on the subject of the note, and of the points which appear to be connected with it.—He can have no difficulty in assuring the French ambassador, that his majesty has entertained a most sincere desire that the treaty of Amiens might be executed in a full and complete manner; but it has not been possible for him to consider this treaty as having been founded on principles different from those which have been invariably applied to every other antecedent treaty or convention, namely, that they were negociated with reference to the actual *State of possession* of the different parties, and to the *Treatics* or *public engagements* by which they were bound at the time of its conclusion; and that if that state of possession, and of engagements was so materially altered by the act of either of the parties as to affect the nature of the compact itself, the other party has a right, according to the law of nations, to interfere for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or compensation for any essential difference which such acts may have subsequently made in their relative situation; that if there ever was a case to which this principle might be applied with peculiar propriety, this was that of the late treaty of Peace; for the negotiation was conducted on a basis not merely proposed by his majesty, but specially agreed to, in an official note, by the French government, viz. That his majesty should keep a compensation out of his conquests for the important acquisition of territory made by France upon the continent. This is a sufficient proof that the compact was understood to have been concluded in relation to the then existing state of things; for the measure of his majesty's compensation was to be calculated with reference to the acquisitions of France at that time; and if the interference of the French government in the general affairs of Europe since that period; if their interposition with respect to Switzerland and Holland, whose independence was guaranteed by them at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of peace; if the acquisitions which have been made by France in various quarters, but particularly those in Italy, have extended the territory and increased the power of France, his majesty would be warranted, consistently with the spirit of the treaty of peace, in claiming equivalents for these acquisitions, as a counter poise to the augmentation of the power of France. His majesty, however, anxious to prevent all ground of misunderstanding, and desirous of consolidating the general peace of Europe, as far as might be in his power, was willing to have waved the pretensions he might have a right to advance of this nature; and as the other articles of the definitive treaty have been in a course of execution on his part, so he would have been ready to have carried into effect an arrangement conformable to the true intent and spirit of the tenth article; the execution of hat arrangement, according to its terms, having been rendered impracticable by circumstances which it was not in his majesty's power to controul. Whilst his majesty actuated by these sentiments of moderation and forbearance, and prepared to regulate his conduct in conformity to them, his attention was particularly attracted by the very extraordinary publication of the report of col. Sebastiani to the First Consul. This report contains the most unjustifiable insinuations and charges against his majesty's government; against the officer commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt, and against the British army in that quarter: insinuations and charges wholly destitute of foundation, and such as would have warranted his majesty in demanding that satisfaction which on occasions of this nature, independent powers, in a state of amity, have a right to expect from each other. It discloses, moreover, views in the highest degree injurious to the interests of his majesty's dominions and directly repugnant to, and utterly inconsistent with, the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace concluded between his majesty and the French government.—His majesty's ambassador at Paris was accordingly directed to make such a representation to the French government, as his majesty felt to be called for by imputations of the nature above described, by the disclosure of the purposes inconsistent with good faith, and highly injurious to the interests of his people; and as a claim had recently been made by the French government on the subject of the evacuation of Malta, Lord Whitworth was instructed to accompany this representation by a declaration on the part of his majesty, that before he could enter into any further discussions relative to that island, it was expected, that satisfactory explanations should be given upon the various points respecting which his majesty had complained. This representation and this claim, founded on principles incontestibly just, and couched in terms the most temperate, appear to have been wholly disregarded by the French government; no satisfaction has been afforded, no explanation whatever has been given; but on the contrary, his majesty's suspicions of the views of French government with respect to the Turkish empire have been confirmed and strengthened by subsequent events. Under these circumstances his majesty sees that he has no alternative, and that a just regard to his own honour and to the interests of his people, makes it necessary for him to declare, that he cannot consent that his troops should evacuate the Island of Malta, until substantial security has been provided for those objects which, under the present circumstances, might be materially endangered by their removal.

With respect to several of the positions stated in the Note, and grounded on the idea of the 10th Article being executed in its literal sense, they call for some observations. By the 10th Article of the Treaty of Amiens, the Island of Malta was to be restored by his Majesty to the Order of St. John, upon certain conditions. The evacuation of the Island, at a specified period, formed a part of these conditions; and if the other stipulations had been in a due course of execution, his Majesty would have been bound, by the terms of the Treaty, to have ordered his forces to evacuate the Island; but these conditions must be considered as being all of equal effect; and if any material parts of them should have been found incapable of execution, or if the execution of them should from any circumstances have been retarded, his Majesty would be warranted in deferring the evacuation of the Island until such time as the other conditions of the Article could be effected, or until some new arrangement could be concluded which should be judged satisfactory by the contracting parties. The refusal of Russia to accede to the arrangement, except on condition that the Maltese Langue should be abolished; the silence of the Court of Berlin with respect to the invitation that has been made to it, in consequence of the Treaty, to become a guaranteeing Power; the abolition of the Spanish Priories, in defiance of the Treaty to which the King of Spain was a party; the declaration of the Portuguese Priory, as forming a parte of the Spanish Langue, unless the property of the Spanish Priories was restored to them; these circumstances would have been sufficient, without any other special grounds, to have warranted his Majesty in suspending the evacuation of the island. The evacuation of Tarentum and Brundusium is in no respect connected with that of Malta.—The Government were bound to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, by their Treaty of Peace with the king of Naples, at a period antecedent to that at which this stipulation was carried into effect.

The French Government were bound likewise, by engagements with the emperor of Russia, to respect the independence of the kingdom of Naples; but even admitting that the departure of the French troops Tarentum depended solely on the article of the treaty of Amiens, their departure is by the term of the treaty, to take place at the same period as the other evacuations in Europe; namely, one month after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; at such period both Porto Ferrajo and Minorca were evacuated by his Majesty's forces; whereas the troops of his Majesty were in no case bound to evacuate the island of Malta antecedent to the period of three months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty; even in that event, it must be considered as depending upon the other parts of the arrangements being in a course of execution. With respect to the assertion in the note, that the Neapolitan troops were to form the garrison of Malta, until the period when the arrangements relative to the order could be carried into effect, it will appear, by a reference to the article, that by the preliminary paragraph, the island was to be restored to the Order upon the condition of the succeeding stipulations, and that it was only from the period when the restitution to the order had actually taken place, that by the 12th paragraph the Neapolitan troops were to form a part of the garrison.

The undersigned had thus stated, with all the frankness which the importance of the subject appears to require, the sentiments of his Majesty on the Note delivered to him by General Andreossi, and on the points in discussion between the two countries.

His Majesty is willing to indulge hopes that the conduct of the French Government on this occasion may be influenced by principles similar to those which have invariably influenced his own. That as far as possible all causes of distrust, and every impediment to a good understanding between the two countries, may be completely and effectually removed, and that the peace may be consolidated on a secure and lasting foundation.

The undersigned requests General Andreossi to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(SIGNED) HAWKESBURY.

Downing-street, March 15, 1803.

His Excellency General Andreossi, &c.

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, July 15.

FROM CAPE-FRANCOIS.

Captain Frederick King, who arrived here yesterday in a remarable short passage of eight days from Cape-Francois, informs the editors of this Gazette, that just before he sailed, letters were received at that place from Cape Nichola-Mole, stating that a French frigate of 44 twenty-four pounders, bound from Port-au-Prince for Aux-Cayes, with a number of respectable persons as passengers, fell in with an English 74 gun ship, off the Mole, and poured two broadsides into her before the English had time to open their ports—after which, the 74 having prepared for action returned a broadside, which killed seventeen men and wounded twenty-two. The French frigate then bore away, and sailing faster than the 74, got safe into Cape-Nichola-Mole, from which place this account was received.

We are further informed by Captain King, that there had been a general embargo at the Cape, which, however, had been taken off American vessels; and it was hourly expected that the British would blockade that port.

A French frigate sailed from the Cape in very great haste on the 2d of July.—There was still at the Cape three French frigates, two 74's and a number of privateers, taking in provisions.

From the same source we further learn, that Martinique was closely blockaded by an English squadron.

The news of war at the Cape, caused the greatest consternation amongst the white inhabitants. The blacks continued to be very troublesome, were daily making encroachments, setting nearer to the town, and burning and destroying all before them.

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*July 18.

Capt. Irvin, of the sloop Sally, in 16 days from Antigua, has furnished us with the following information—On the 20th June, the British brig Busy, mounting 16 guns, captured a French ship from the Coast of Guinea, with 337 slaves, 120 boxes of gold dust, and 400 elephents teeth, and carried her into Antigua. On the 22d of the same month, a French sloop, laden with coffee in bulk, and bound for a port in the United States, was captured by the same brig, and carried into Antigua. On the 28th, the Capt. of the Busy sent his boat, well manned, into St Pieres (Martinique) and cut out a large French merchant ship, coppered to the bends, and carried her safe into Antigua. On the 29th, 5 sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 3 transports, with 7000 troops on board proceeded from Antigua on an expedition against Martinique, with the intention of reducing that island. When the intelligence of war reached Antigua three or four French vessels were lying there, put to sea on the following night, having considerable property on shore.

Accounts of the capture of Tobago had been received at Antigua.

A fleet of 7 sail of the line and 4 transports had arrived at Barbadoes, and had captured 10 French transports on their passage.

The Emerald, Centaur, and Blenheim, of 74 guns each, and the Venus frigate, had cut out of St. Pierre's and Port Royal 32 sail of French marchant vessels.

American flour at Antigua 10 dollars per barrel, pork 16, beef 13, lumber 55 dollars per thousand.

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Capt. Stewart, of the British armed schr. John, from Montego-Bay, (Jam.) informs us, that the armed brig Hunter arrived at Port Royal 25th June, with dispatches from the British Government, announcing the renewal of hostilities.—It was said she had captured a French merchant vessel on the passage and had carrried her into Port Royal. On the 15th June, the English fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 43 vessels, sailed for Europe, under convoy of eight sail of the line, two of which were to proceed to the end of the voyage; and the remainder to return to Jamaica. About 11 ships of the line, besides a number of frigates and smaller vessels, were at Jamaica when capt. Stewart sailed.

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July 20.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from an officer of the government, was yesterday received by a gentleman of this city, dated

Washington, July 15, 1803.

"The Louisiana treaty arrived last night. The price is *fifteen millions, three hundred thousand dollars*, payable ten millions and a quarter in negociable paper of the United States, redeemable in 15 years, which sum is to go to the French government; the balance is to cover demands of our citizens for French spoliations, payable at the pleasure of the government. The cession is absolutely to the South sea and the line of Mexico; it conveys a territory of *one thousand miles in length by four hundred in breadth*, and actually includes *all West Florida*, and is in all respects without condition or stipulation of any kind in favor of France or any other nation."

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Mr. Hammeken, his Danish Majesty's Vice Consul for the state of New-York, requests us to publish the following ordinance, respecting quarantine regulations to be observed by all foreign vessels, entering any port belonging to his Danish Majesty's dominions,

ORDINANCE

Of his Danish Majesty, defining what is to observed by foreign vessels in regard to quarantine regulations.

His Majesty the King most graciously ordered by his mandate of the 22d of October last, that whenever any accounts are received of the existence of the yellow fever in the United States of America, or when no particular advice is received to the contrary from the ministers resident there, all American vessels which are not provided with health certificates from the beginning of the month of July until the end of the year, are to submit to quarantine regulations, and even if they are provided with such certificates, these vessels are still prohibited to communicate with the shole, before they have been visited by the appointed health physician, and if he has the least suspicion then the vessel must be dealt with accordingly, in conformity to which no American vessel during such a time shall be piloted, except having hoisted the green flag.

Which gracious command is hereby

published for the regulation of all concerned.—Given at the Danish Royal Chancery, on the 5th November, 1802.

Extract of an ordinance concerning quarantine regulations and rules to be observed by navigators who touch all the ports or coasts of the Royal Danish Dominions, dated at Copenhagen, the 14th November, 1800.

1. Every vessel belonging to our dominions shall have a green flag on board, to be used as prescribed hereafter. 2.—Whenever a vessel arrives from a place where there has been any contagion, and in all other cases of suspicion, such as having been visited by any vessel from the Barbary coast, having bales of merchandize from suspected places, and having not undergone a quarantine since in any other place, or having had any virulent sickness on board during the voyage, then the green flag shall be hoisted at the head of the main-mast, before any communication is had with any person whatever from the shore, and before anchor is cast. 3. The commander of any vessel offending against these orders shall pay a fine of 500 rix dollars (400 dollars) if no dangerous consequences ensue from his misconduct; but if otherwise he shall be punished with twelve years labour at the fortifications; and should any malicious intent be proved upon him, he shall labour in irons during his life. Any vessel having had communication with another vessel that is suspicious shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions. 7 Should such a vessel be under the necessity immediate communication with the shore, she must hoist her own national colours from the fore-top, or under the green flag if she has no foremast. 8. After hoisting the colour on the fore top the signal for a pilot, the pilot shall immediately go on board but not leave the ship board until the health physician has visited her; and for every day that the pilot is detained he shall receive one rix-dollar. 9, To prevent unnecessary delays to such vessels as are arrived from places that might be suspected (such as the Mediterranean or the West-Indies) but still are secure and free from contagion, not having been at infected places, nor having any suspected merchandize on board, and not having had communication with any vessel which could be suspected—nor had any one sick or dead during the voyage, we do order that for such cases all pilots shall be provided with blanks as hereafter written, which the Captain and Mate of such vessels shall sign, viz:

Undersigned N. N. commander of the ship N. arrived from N. and N. W. mate of the said vessel declare to theirr certain knowledge, that neither any of the ship's crew, or any other person, nor any merchandize or thing of whatever kind on board of the said vessel is infected with contagion or any dangerous disease; and that the vessel has not been visited by any cruisers from the African Coasts or the Levant, and has had none dead or sick with an infectious fever during the voyage, so help us God and his holy word, and if this disposition should be found false, we subject ourselves to be dealt with according to the laws of the land.

10. Blanks of this deposition shall be printed in different languages for the use of foreign vessels that might be subject to the quarantine regulations. As foreign vessels may not always be provided with a green flag, the pilots are bound to have one continually in readiness to be hoisted in aforementioned cases. If the green flag has been used longer than for one day, the pilot shall receive two rix dollars for the same, but the vessel may then keep it.

Pursuant to a Decree of the

High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money at the Tavern of Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, on Saturday the 27th day of August next ensuing,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the county of Powhatan, or the lower part of Cumberland county, containing or said to contain four hundred Acres, be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land purchased from Josiah Thomson by the late Robert Gordon, and by him mortgaged to James Lyle of Manchester for securing the payment of one hundred and seventy-five pounds, five shillings and five pence, with legal interest from the date of the mortgage (October the 5th, 1784) and the costs expended by the plaintiff in the prosecution of his suit and carrying the same into execution. Also, Five Negro

SLAVES,

In the said mortgage, will be sold, if alive and can be found. The said Land to be sold with the reservation of any dower that the said Robert Gordon's widow may be by law entitled to.

By the Commissioners.

July 24th, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 45s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s *do.*
Flour Fine,	24s *do.*
Do. Sup.	30s *do.*
Corn	12s *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *do.*
Iron,	83l *do.*
Whiskey,	38od *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

"JOHN G. JACKSON, *republican*, is "elected to Congress, for the district of "Harrison, Virginia."

This is the same Mr. Jackson against whom a suit was instituted in the District Court, last September term, for a breach of promise of marriage. After it became obvious to the friends of the young lady, to whom Mr. Jackson had paid his addresses, that he did not intend fulfilling his engagements to her, they sent her to her mother, who resided in Kentucky; and in about eight months after she was delivered of a child. The trial at Court terminated in a verdict against Mr. Jackson—damages 400 dols. with costs. Mr. Jackson moved to set aside the verdict, on the following elegantly expressed grounds:—"I stand, Sir, (said he, addressing the judge) *in a public situation* with *the public*, and if this verdict is suffered to stand, it will go out and have a *great political effect* against me." The Court however refused the motion.

It has turned out, however, that his modesty was greater than the virtue of his constituents. The principles of Paine, Godwin and Wolstoncroft, are too thickly scattered among that people to leave him any room to fear their anger on such a frivolous account as the ruin of innocence, and the destruction of female virtue. They have indeed some cause to be displeased with him for underrating their morals, *(a la mode de Paris)* so far as to suspect them of abandoning his cause were he to commit a crime of much deeper dye, if a crime of much deeper dye he could commit: but conscience spoke—

"*The soft compunctions of the human heart, will sometimes knock at our bosoms and* protest *against those horrible proceedings.*" G. U. S.

The above mentioned case was removed to the High Court of Appeals by Mr. Jackson, and was lately determined against him, with costs.

The democratic party are no doubt extremely sorry to find that one of their members should expose himself so much. Among that party there are a great many very upright and virtuous men, who hold the vicious in great abhorrence;—and there is no doubt, if they did not fear the consequences, that there would very soon be a separation of the wheat from the tare.

PHENOMENON.

Whitestown, (New-Hartford Settlement) *June 16.*

A remarkable phenomenon took place in this village a few days since.

A feather bed, lying in the garret of the house of Messrs. T. and E. Williams, spontaneously took fire, and a considerable part of it was consumed before it was discovered. This very singular operation of nature will appear more credible, though not less remarkable, if we take into view the following circumstances: Some time in the month of March last, a child of Mr. Williams had the misfortune to be badly burnt. During the progress of recovery, two or three gallons of oil were made use of, and a considerable part of it was absorbed by the bed. In the course of the day the family were sensible of an unusual scent, which seemed like that of burning oil. This excited their apprehensions, and in searching for the cause of the uncommon smell, one of the family entered the garret, and found part of the above mentioned bed in a state of ignition; and as soon as it was exposed to a free circulation of air, it burst into a flame. The family are confident that the fire was not communicated by any of the usual means, as there had been no fire carried into the garret for a considerable time.

The principal component parts of the bed and oil were hydrogen, carbon and caloric, which in the bed before the application of the oil were in a state of equilibrium—but by the addition and process of the oil, the combustible substances, hydrogen and caloric, were supersaturated with caloric, an addition to which was received from the rays of the sun through the roof, (which was contiguous, further removing the equilibrium, and causing decomposition of the combustible body, which decomposition is combustion.

We shall be thankful if any of our scientific friends, who understand the natural causes which occasion such phenomena, will afford an analysis for publication. Many of our readers will be, no doubt, pleased with such a communication; and we hope that among our friends there are many who will be willing to render a small part of their time to promote the usefulness of this paper.

About six months ago, ten Essays were published in this paper under the signature *Lucius*. The writer has favored us with two more numbers, which we publish with pleasure. *(Editor.)*

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. XI.)

The readers of this paper will remember, that *Duane* boasted sometime ago, that *democracy was organized in Pennsylvania*, and that *he* was the *organ of the public will*. It must also be recollected, that there were published in this paper a number of Essays, under the signature Lucius, the avowed object of which was to unmask and expose the identical William Duane; and that Duane commenced a defence, but thought proper to retreat with shame and disgrace, long before Lucius thought proper to close the campaign.

Since that time many articles have appeared in this and in other papers, which have contributed very fully to the desired end, with all who have read and reflected. But as there are many persons whose curiosity have not excited them to read, or whose former idolatry had established a faith which at that time could not be shaken, a few additional and concluding remarks may be necessary.

In the former numbers, Duane was treated with severity, but at the same time with candour and truth; and I do not at this moment recollect a single sentence which ought to be expunged or softened. I thought, and still think, that the allegations were unanswerable, and I foresaw that Duane, all impudent and shameless as he is, would not have the audacity to stand in array against the condemning and destructive columns which would appear. A very little reflection was sufficient to teach the self-stiled *organ of the public will* (for Duane does not want penetration) that, like a horse in a quick sand, every struggle would sink him deeper and deeper.

So much time having elapsed, and the *organ* having borne all without complaint or repulsion, it seems to be merciless to introduce him again upon the public stage, especially too, at a time when we find symptoms of disorganization in the democratic corps; when we also find that Duane is about to lose (perhaps has lost) the patronage, the influence, the powerful talents of Governor M'Kean and his friends: but my own conscience justifies the deed, and I shall not pause a moment to ask, who will be offended, who may be disappointed, or who shall be overthrown. That I may not seem to stand altogether upon my own opinion, the following extract is referred to from the Gazette of the United States:

"*The Aurora of the 29th ult. bestowed some left handed compliments upon Gov. M'Kean. After all the ridiculous and vapouring threats which that paper has been for some time throwing out against the Governor, there is something peculiarly ludicrous in the fawning servility which characterizes the paragraphs of yesterday. This* wind instrument* *now plays to "the manly and decisive firmness of the Governor's character;"—"the soundness of that principle for which Governor M'Kean can never receive too much praise," &c. &c.—Hereby hangs a tale.—The Governor and his friends, and a considerable number of the more decent part of the democrats, having used this* instrument *till their immediate purposes are accomplished, have at length become disgusted and sick, even to loathing, of his vanity, egotism, impertinence and audacity. They have consequently contemplated the establishment of a new democratic paper in this city, to be conducted with some regard to truth & decency, & by a man of some character and principle, if such can be found. This has suddenly humbled the haughtiness of the redoubtable Duane, and produced the driveling, adulatory paragraphs to which we refer.—His alarm must certainly have overcome his cunning in this instance, or else he is entirely ignorant of the character of Mr. M'Kean. We have no idea that the Governor dislikes flattery more than another; but to produce the effect, it must surely be less palpable, less gross, and less selfish than this. He cannot wish to be bedaubed and begrimed in this manner, by one who has scarcely ceased to spit filthy venom in his face. Should the project of establishing another paper succeed, and should a man of as much decency, character and information as the editor of the new democratic paper of New-York be procured to conduct it, the country would soon rid itself of the Aurora, and the federalists would at least enjoy the satisfaction of having an adversary to contend with whose very defeat would not disgrace the conqueror."*

* Meaning Organ or Bagpipe.

There are no people in the world more easily deceived than the Virginians. I proceeds in a great degree from the consciousness of their own virtue, their own truth, their own unimpeachable integrity. There are no people who give their confidence to those whom they consider trust-worthy, to such a boundless extent. Intent upon their own private pursuits, confined to their farms, relying upon some person who by accident has obtained public confidence, they treat with contempt, and sometimes with insult, or at least with incivility, the opinions, nay the positive assertions, of all those who either know or believe that they are mistaken. Hence it is, that they do not discriminate between imposture and truth, and indeed there are many who do not really comprehend the difference between the words which have been adopted, and which seem to incbant them into the very depths of delusion. One man will declare, and with great truth, that he is a firm republican, that he admires the federal constitution, that he makes it the rock of his salvation and the pillar of his hope. Another will avow similar sentiments and declare that he is a thorough democrat; and there are many who believe that these terms mean the same thing. This is a mistake. It is not expedient at this time and place to enter into a full discussion and disquisition; my meaning can be elucidated by a few examples. Governor M'Kean of Pennsylvania, Governor Page of Virginia, and Mr. Macon the Speaker of Congress, and numberless others, are firm republicans. Duane and his adherents, as far as I understand their characters and designs, are democrats. The first deserve the confidence of their fellow citizens—the last deserve the universal abhorrence and detestation of all mankind.

During the political struggles which lately agitated, and had almost convulsed this country, the sects concerning which I have just spoken, united in *their* efforts. It was foreseen and foretold, that a separation would surely take place. It required no extraordinary effort of understanding to perceive this. Virtue and vice, honor and disgrace, could not long exist together. The prophecy has been completely fulfilled in Pennsylvania, and much indeed is it to the honor of Governor M'Kean, that he has had the firmness to resist the destructive tide; that he stands foremost in the important contest.

Governor M'Kean is a man renowned for his talents, his integrity and his firmness. It is fortunate, not only for the state of Pennsylvania and for the United States, but perhaps for the whole world, that it has fallen to the lot of Governor M'Kean, possessing such endowments, and such popularity, to oppose the organized schemes of Duane and his democratic myrmidons. Perhaps there could not be found in existance a man who would be less disposed to yield a particle of his own honest judgment to the dragooning impudence of the Calcutta poleman, than Governor M'Kean. This point has been several times explained, and frequently alluded to in this paper. It has been shewn that Duane had the weakness and the effrontery, to open his calumniating battery against Governor M'Kean, and it has been very fully shewn, that *this American Marat* has thought proper, not only to recede from that ground, but has become the eulogist of the man for whose destruction he had sounded the democratic tocsin.

Every body who has given himself the trouble to analyze the character of Duane, knows well that he does not possess a sufficient stock of common sense, or discretion if you please, to have changed his position so suddenly if he had not received seasonable and influential advice from some hidden and higher source. I shall not pretend to say more upon this delicate point; my readers are requested to reflect a little, and to form their own conjectures. If they find *some honorable* men standing in the way, they can turn away their eyes with shame, mortification and disgust.

If these things are so, should not every friend of truth, morality, decency, law, order, religion and national respectability, let his political opinions be what they may, rejoice at reading the foregoing explanations? Yes! he will be impressed with that sort of joy, which succeeds the escape from a great calamity, or from impending destruction.

Let it be recollected, that the writer of this was the first, perhaps the only man in the United States, who put his hand seriously to the plow, for the sole and avowed purpose of unmasking the character of Duane, and warning the community against the deliterious consequences which had or might proceed from an erroneous confidence *in the Aurora or its Editor*. The writer considered it to be a duty which he owed to society, to political and social justice, and to his own conscience. He did believe, and still believes, that if the career of Duane could not be checked, if other persons of more influence, more power, and better talents than his own, could not be induced to give aid against the common enemy, that untruth, villainy and licentiousness would be succeeded by demoralization, by licentiousness, by insurrectionary committees, by jacobinical societies, which would at first impede, then controul, and finally counteract, all the operations of government: from all which we might expect to see commotion, riots, rebellion, and anarchy—to be succeeded by revolutionary tribunals and the days of terror, until wearied and appalled at the surrounding and prospective horrors, this land of laws, of civilization, of religion, of order, of arts, science and commerce, would sink into the arms of despotism.

Let the imagination for a moment cross the Atlantic; let us review the deplorable situation of France for the last 12 years, and if all these things are not seen, then will I retreat from the public stage, and leave democracy, demoralization and Duanism, to overwhelm and plunge my country into misery and destruction.

It may however be alledged, that Duane has acted from an honest and mistaken zeal, and that therefore he does not deserve such severe denunciations. As a politician, and for the sake of argument, I will admit the excuse, and in my next number will endeavor to shew, that he is not therefore to be the less dreaded and counteracted; that the community are not the less interested in counteracting all that may reasonably be expected from so much enthusiastic folly, if it be so. LUCIUS.

For Sale, on Credit,

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield county, about three miles from this town, the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND, more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extensively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Eben. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggons, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.
JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

ALL persons that have Claims against the estate of EVAN RAGLAND, dec'd, are hereby desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of August next, at which time I shall attend at the late dwelling house of said Ragland, upper end of Hanover county, near Brown's Tavern, and shall on that day dispose of so much of the estate as may be sufficient for the payment of such claims as are then produced.—This advertisement will be plead in bar of any that may be made after that time, as I shall close my Executorship and deliver up the estate to the Legatees.

Garland Thompson, Ex'r.

22d July, 1803. [12wk4†]

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF

Young Sorrel Horses,

AND a tolerable HACK. Terms may be known on application at the Bar of the Swan Tavern. If not sold, it would be hired for any number of days. 1*

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCrotkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt eligible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

FOR SALE,

My TRACT of LAND,

IN King and Queen county, and five miles above Weſt Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Mattapony River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handſome and commodious brick dwelling houſe, and every neceſſary out houſe, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locuſt, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are alſo valuable orchards of choice fruit, and ſeveral convenient ſprings of excellent water; there is no ſituation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with ſorusſes, and other wild fowl.—A further deſcription is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as it is probable no perſon will purchaſe without ſeeing the premiſes.

BENJAMIN HOOMES.

Point of View, July 1ſt, 1803. 4w

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 803. 12awtf

NOTICE.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of *Miller W. McCraw*, dec'd. late of the city of Richmond, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of September next, when I intend making a final ſettlement of the Eſtate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mr. Benj. Toler, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Thoſe who may not avail themſelves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the eſtate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r.
of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.

12awtS.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fuqua, Plaintiff,
againſt,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderſon Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and anſwer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of Court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Miller Woodson, c.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Againſt
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Diſtrict: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the ſupplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome of the new papers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawſon, Plaintiff,
Againſt
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, adminiſtrators of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceaſed, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawſon, Lenox and Agneſs, his wife, late Agnes Lawſon, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceaſed, and John Hamilton Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geeſling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Againſt,
Duncan Roſe executor of John Baniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I ſhall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the ſecond Saturday in Auguſt next, between the hours of ten in the morning and ſun ſet, proceed to take the neceſſary teſtimony to eſtabliſh my claim depending in ſuit in the Chancery ſide of Cumberland Court, againſt you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
againſt,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderſon Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and anſwer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confeſſed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Miller Woodson, c.

Wm. & Mary College,

July 18, 1803.

IN conformity to the ſtatute for the wholeſome Government of the College, publication is hereby made, that William P. Edrington has been expelled, on account of threatening and abuſive language to ſome Members of the ſociety, and alſo for contumacious behaviour.

By order of the President and Profeſſors. St.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following

LANDS,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benſon's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or ſix miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, oppoſite the town of Peterſburg, and within twelve miles of the ſeat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Alſo, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,500 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchaſe money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The ſubſcriber alſo offers for ſale, and may be ſeen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in *families compleat*; among them there will be ſeveral valuable tradeſmen and houſe ſervants. Thoſe negroes cannot be delivered ſooner than the laſt of October next, and for them ready caſh will be expected.

He alſo offers for ſale three Engliſh STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the firſt day of Auguſt next) equal, if not ſuperior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the moſt approved blood, whoſe pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for thoſe alſo.

☞ All perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber, will pleaſe to make them known; and ſuch as are indebted to him on his own private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co will be ſo obliging as either to pay what they owe by the firſt day of October next, or to give certain aſſurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or ſuits will be brought in the courſe of that month againſt all who fail to comply with this requeſt, without reſpect to perſons.

The ſubſcriber alſo begs leave to inform ſuch gentlemen as have been good enough to breed from his horſes this ſeaſon, that it will be out on the firſt day of Auguſt next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to aſk it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the higheſt ſum the horſes are advertiſed at will be demanded.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, June, 26, 1803.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is diſpoſed to employ his time and talents in the inſtruction of youth, may receive advantageous propoſals, upon application to the ſubſcriber in Richmond, between the preſent date and the firſt of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July. 8th 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of LAND lying in the county of Charlotte, Virginia, containing 420 acres, lying on Cub Creek, about 7 miles above Charlotte Court houſe, on which there is a good Apple Orchard of Excellent fruit, and alſo a good Plantation and in good order for cropping; with toleroble Buildings, ſo as to render it comfortable. Alſo about 20 ACRES of good medow LAND and in good order. Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes by me.

Robert Gaines.

July 14th, 1803

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stop Thief!!!

STOLEN from the plantation of John A. Robertſon, eſq. of Amelia, on the night of the 27th June,

A cheſnut ſorrel Horſe,

4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, hanging main and ſwitch tail, 9 or 10 years old, with a few white hairs in the forehead, has very ragged hips, no dock or brand, or any other peculiar mark recollected, and probably omitted in this deſcription.

It is ſuppoſed that a perſon, who calls himſelf John Booth, a native of Maryland, is the thief, he having lived in the neighborhood a few weeks as overſeer, and left his buſineſs without either ſettling with his employer or giving notice of his intention, and was ſeen lurking in the woods ſeveral days after his departure. At this time the horſe was taken, nor has Booth been ſince heard of.

Said Booth is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion and ſhort hair, has a down look, particularly when ſpoken to, rather thin viſage and ſlender make, very apt to ſmile when addreſſed, generally wears nankeen or Virginia cloth pantaloons, and ſhort brown coat. When he came to live in the above mentioned neighborhood (21ſt April laſt) he ſhewed a letter of recommendation from a Mr. William Vaughan, (late mayor of Norfolk) with whom he lived two years as overſeer, as he ſaid Booth) ſtated. To any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, or give ſuch information that I get him again, the above reward, excluſive of expences, will be given, and an additional reward of 20 dollars on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief.

CHARLES STAINBACK.

Nottoway county, 12th July, 1803. 2w

N. B. A good doubled ſkirted Saddle and tolerable good Bridle were carried off with the horſe.

Will be Sold,

At Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Store, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday the 2d Auguſt next,

SUNDRY articles of Household furniture, belonging to the eſtate of Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd.

Six months credit will be given for all ſums above twenty dollars, on receiving bond of the purchaſer with approved ſecurity.

BEN. TOLER.

July 22, 1803. 3p.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which conſiſts of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a deſirable part of the City. On the premiſes is a dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, ſituate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a ſmall dwelling houſe.

Propoſals for the ſame, will be received by Archibald Blair, Eſq. or the ſubſcribers, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of Auguſt next, will on that day be ſold at public auction) who is duly authoriſed to make ſatisfactory titles to the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 22, 1803.